

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

General Fremont.

There has seemed to be a very general disposition since this war commenced, to shift the blame for every disaster to our arms, upon the General who commanded the expedition, or upon the officer who had in charge the military district in which the trouble occurred, just as suits the prejudices of those who are making the complaint. Success against whatever opposing force, or under whatever combination of unfavorable circumstances, is too often regarded as the only test, not only of capacity and fitness for generalship, but of honesty and loyalty of purpose in the service of the Nation. Just now it seems to be popular in some quarters to cry out against Fremont as the real cause of the Rebel success, both at Wilson's Creek and at Lexington, just as though, having been appointed to the command of that military district, he was expected of course to make quick work with the Rebels there, and guarantee that no disaster should thereafter happen to our arms. To be sure, he had to raise, organize, arm and equip an army for this purpose, to keep watch of the rebels on the Mississippi river, in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Southern Missouri, to keep a garrison at Cairo and Bird's Point, to seize Paducah in Kentucky, as absolutely essential to the safety of operations in that quarter, to keep guard over St. Louis, that imperial city of the West, to send troops to protect the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and to do innumerable other things. But all these things seem to be ignored by those who assail him, and he is treated as though, having accepted the command of that district, he must be held strictly responsible, without time to be heard in his defense, for every reverse that happened to any portion of our troops. To those, however, who are willing to hear something in Fremont's defense, the following statements from Morris Davis, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who has been spending some time in St. Louis, are interesting and important:

"On the Saturday preceding the siege of Lexington, 5000 troops were ordered to Washington from St. Louis. Gen. Fremont then had in St. Louis but 7500 men, but he immediately sent on two of his best regiments. He said as they left, 'This heart must be preserved, even if the extremities perish.' The news from Lexington caused him to decline sending more, and Gen. Scott sustained him."

The position of affairs in Missouri, Mr. Davis says, has been most embarrassing. Gen. Fremont had not, up to a week or two ago at all events, more than one-half the force the public thought he had. This force, necessarily scattered at wide distances, could not possibly be concentrated at any point without weakening other positions important to be held.

Gen. Fremont sent 6000 troops to Paducah, about 5000 to Bird's Point, and left some 3000 at Cairo, all being necessary to the Union cause in Kentucky. He begged the Government to seize Bowling Green and occupy Columbus at the time Paducah was occupied. Had this been done, great results would have been accomplished.

Mr. Davis had an interview with the President to day, when the President stated that his confidence in Gen. Fremont was unabated, and that complete justice should be done him by the Administration. The tone of Gen. Davis' conversation in St. Louis led to the belief that he was very favorably impressed with Gen. Fremont, and with the condition of things generally in that quarter.

Good Rations.

We have seen a letter from a member of the 4th Vermont Regiment in which the writer, alluding to the complaint made by a newspaper correspondent from the Regiment of poor rations, says:

"I do not agree with him. I do not think the Quartermaster did just right on the way here, for we had but two meals beside what we brought with us. But now we are living better; I cannot eat all that is given me. We have a loaf of bread—and good bread too—pork, beef, rice and sugar, beans, &c. I gave nearly half my bread away yesterday and to-day. Some, however, will not be satisfied with anything. I have a great deal better ration than I expected and do not want to live better."

The Sixth.—The recruits enlisted by Capt. Mower in Plainfield were marched into camp to-day. There was not a full company, but they will be united with some fragment recruited elsewhere.

Political.—The Democratic State Convention at Madison have nominated B. Ferguson for Governor; and H. Y. Bellinge Lt. Governor. Charles S. Benton Secretary of State; H. L. Dawson Treasurer; P. A. Orton Attorney General; and James Volman for Bank Commissioner. Resolutions were proposed to sustain the present war policy.

From the 5th Vermont Regiment.

Meridian Hill, Encampment, Washington, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.
DEAR FREEMAN:—The receipt this morning of a file of *Freemans*, reminds me of one of my last engagements, viz.: a letter for its columns. Though fatigued and still busy with the executive duties of my subordinate position, you must accept of a very hasty production, and wait patiently for a more finished and interesting communication.

The soldiers of the 5th are done with railroads and steamboats, and like the veterans of Napoleon, must now rely upon their legs for further movements; and if they ever expect to become soldiers, fit and ready for all kinds of special service, they must depend more upon these same legs to gain a reputation for the Regiment, than upon musket or cartridge. Forced marches and double-quick surprise attacks gained the great victories of the First Consul, and from all that I can learn, the grand army of the Potomac is being schooled for the same kind of fighting. Night and day regiments are on the march, our young commander evidently believing that fatigue is better for soldiers than rest. And so it is. But that is his business and not ours, and the more he does of it, the better for us. By the way, we have just had our first march, from the "retreat" in Washington to this camp, some three miles, and judging from the condition of my own feet and legs, and the general limping that I have seen in camp, I am satisfied that we can never be soldiers till these legs are trained. So much for legs.

The last Thursday of September has come—the day recommended by the President of the United States, as a day of "Fasting and Prayer" by the people. To-day we invoke the hand of our common Lord and Father to stay the calamities that enshroud our common country. It is right—and it is a duty too often neglected by people and rulers—to look to the fountain of all power and of all goodness, and to confess our sins and shortcomings as a people, imploring His interposition and His saving power over the Republic. It is, too, a sublime spectacle thus to look upon a great Nation giving up all their power, their pride of heart, their reliance upon their own strength, their armies and their ships of war—and acknowledging their dependence upon Him who "holdeth the winds in His fists, and before whom armies are as stubble, and the armed man as grass which the fire consumeth." It is in time of peril, of great disaster and public calamity, that the latent spirit of worship and faith manifests itself as living in the hearts of all men. On such occasions it is, that the divinity implanted in the human heart speaks out, proclaims its existence in our common humanity, and vindicates its origin, its immortal derivation. How gratifying then it is, to know that to-day, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Sea—and I would that I could also say from the Lake to the Gulf—a common prayer has gone up to our common Father for a common Union—that millions have united in common supplication for the restoration of peaceful, fraternal, and national feeling, that all wrongs may be done away, all injustice cease, and all the blessings vouchsafed us by our fathers remain to gladden the hearts of the people. I have heard no prayer myself, but I know that a nation has thus prayed, and am only sorry that my own supplication has not and cannot be heard.

We are not yet in the enemy's country—the National Capitol that we are to assist in protecting is in full view. I visited its halls to-day, and had a thousand reflections that I cannot be condensed into a newspaper column. But to-morrow we may be on the march, indeed.

Since the above was written we have marched, and to-day, (Sunday the 29th) we are one and a half miles west and a short distance south of the Chain Bridge,—within range of rebel cannon, and close upon their pickets. Our march here was done on the night of the 27th, through mud and rain and darkness, and if we remain "during the war" we cannot, as our Colonel informs us, have a more fatiguing march. Of our position and surroundings I can say nothing. Suffice it to say that we are close upon the entrenchments of treason, with every prospect of soon displaying the colors of the gallant 5th before the batteries and battalions of treason, and every soldier of the regiment is anxious for such display. Last night thousands went out for a purpose. To-day we hear the roar of cannon and a fight is going on. This morning a private of the Cameron Dragoons was brought into our camp, having been killed in last night's skirmish. He was the first victim of treason that most of us had seen, and his prostrate form fairly electrified every Vermont soldier who beheld him. Orders are still being issued—and troops are constantly moving westward, and when an order comes for this green but gallant Regiment to move, the valley encampment will resound with huzzas such as Vermont boys alone can give.

There is but little sickness in camp, and that little arises more from fatigue than anything else. With one or two exceptions the command is perfectly satisfied with their Regimental officers, and I presume that before long there will be no exceptions. The military and executive duties of a Regiment are of course new to many of our officers, but when they become familiar with them, and know what soldiers want and expect, I am satisfied there will be no fault finding. For one, I do not expect to "growl," but to do all that I can for the Regiment, and to eat exactly what is set before me, which up to this writing has been good, wholesome meat and bread, and, as the Hoosier woman once informed your correspondent, "strong, bare-baked coffee."

I have not as yet given you as many details as I expected to, but my letter is sufficiently long, and as Adjutant Brown has just detailed me for special service over a lot of papers that he holds in his hands, you must wait for further orders before you hear again from
Yours, &c. SER. SKE. ESS.

The Sixth Regiment.—The Roxbury Company, Captain Davenport, came in town Wednesday evening, having marched from Roxbury—sixteen miles. After getting supper, and being supplied with blankets, they marched to the camp, where, it being too late to pitch their tents, they occupied the barracks for the night.

H. N. TALCOTT has been admitted as a practicing attorney of the Chittenden County Bar.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN

8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 2.
Messrs. Flagg and Watkins, of the Quartermaster's Department, who have just arrived from the West, report that the commanding officer at Monticello, Mo., had placed under arrest all the County officers. They will be sent to St. Louis.

Letters from some of Green's men taken from a rebel state that the rebels at Lexington are badly frightened and would probably scatter in to small parties before Gen. Fremont's forces could be sufficiently concentrated to attack them.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2.
In the Senate, the resolutions offered by Mr. Whitaker yesterday, requesting Gov. Magellan to resign were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.
The House adopted the resolutions instructing Breckenridge and Powell to resign their seats in the U. S. Senate, by a vote of 55 to 21.
Both Houses have passed the two million loan bill.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 1.
Last night we had the first frost of the season. The Independent corps of Crimean Zouaves arrived on Saturday night after a march of 31 miles in nine hours. They are assigned duty in Gen. Banks' command.
Three of our men while crossing the Potomac in a boat on Wednesday, were fired on by 30 rebels, and one of them was wounded. Several shot were fired by our men, which dropped three of the rebels.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 30.
On Thursday last Major Gould and Capt. Scribner, of the 13th Mass. Regiment, under the guidance of Major McManus, of the special service, went over to Harper's Ferry and succeeded in recovering two bells belonging to Government, one of which weighed 2,700 pounds, the other 900, together with a fine engine and other articles captured by the rebels.
The four large pieces of ordnance which were recently recovered from Harper's Ferry have been fitted up in an ingenious manner by Capt. Scribner, and frequently pay their respects to the Rebel scouts when they visit the Ferry.

The same officer has collected large quantities of railroad spikes, which he wires in suitable bundles and discharges in place of canister shot.
Capt. Scribner declares he can keep the whole Rebel army from crossing here with these novel projectiles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.
A train with 200 troops left Alexandria yesterday afternoon to obtain wood at a point eight miles from that city. While the cars were loading, some troops proceeded over the hill towards Springfield Station, where they were fired upon by Rebels and three wounded. With the exception of two who became detached, and were probably taken prisoners, the entire party returned to Alexandria having fully succeeded in the object of the expedition.
A considerable amount of clothing belonging to rebels is on exhibition at the Quartermaster's Department. It was captured at Munson's Hill. Some of the coats and pants for officers are of the finest French cloth, and of a substantial character. The clothing was captured in wagons, together with muskets, pistols, and several Colt's six-shooting rifles.

The clothing was elaborately finished.
There has been no firing by the rebels since Thursday, nor can any signs of life be seen at Freestone Point.
The Potomac is certainly not now closed by the enemy, and our merchants are daily receiving goods by way of the river.

St. Louis, Oct. 1. Rev. Mr. Robinson, a Missionary teacher in the Cherokee Nation, has arrived here, and reports that the Chief of that nation finally succumbed to the secession pressure, and on August 20th called the Council together at Teahupah and sent in a message recommending the severance of their connection with the United States and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The Council approved of the recommendation, and appointed Commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Southern Government.

It appears that the troops sent into Kansas by Gen. McCulloch, after the battle of Springfield, were posted on the border of the Cherokee Nation to intimidate the Council and make John Ross yield to the demands of the rebels.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 1.—At the afternoon session of the Senate yesterday, Senator Whitaker offered a resolution requesting John C. Breckenridge and Lazarus W. Powell to resign their seats as Senators in Congress, as they do not represent the will of the people of Kentucky and if they decline to comply, the Senate of the United States is respectfully requested to investigate their condition, and if they are found to be in opposition to the Federal Government, that they expel them from their seats.
The resolution was passed by a vote of 20 to 5, and sent to the House, which adjourned without action upon it. This morning the resolution came up as the unfinished business of the House, and a suspension of the rules to consider it was refused by a vote of 49 to 20.

New York, Oct. 1. Three thousand muskets were sent to Gen. Anderson, Kentucky, to-day. A special dispatch says that the Washington *Star* of this evening has positive information that the main body of the rebels were, at sunset yesterday, in a position stretching from Fairfax Court House back to Manassas, and from a point near Occoquan Creek to their right, extending many miles in the direction of Leesburgh. Their force cannot be less than 100,000.

New York, Oct. 2. The steamships Baltic, Atlantic, Vanderbilt, Rangoon and Coatzacoque are loading with provisions, clothing and having berths built on board.
Special Washington dispatches state that it is believed that a large force has been detached from Beauregard's command to reinforce Zollicoffer.

Mr. Ward, late minister to China, is trying to make his way to Europe through Canada as an agent of Jeff. Davis.
Lager beer is permitted to be sold to the troops.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 17th ult. says that a soldier from Fort Pulaski reports that the engagement between the Lincoln fleet and the Fort at Port Royal commenced on Monday afternoon and continued all through Tuesday.

Washington, Oct. 2. In consequence of the pressure of public business, the Secretary of War will hereafter leave all letters marked "private" unopened.
Some apprehension is felt for Lieut. Schoonmaker, who was detached from the Minnesota with orders to report to the Navy Department, but who has failed to do so.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 1. Mrs. Fremont arrived here from St. Louis this afternoon, and was escorted to the camp.
Gen. Fremont receives numerous visitors daily, who desire him to send a regiment to this place and in the interior, for the protection of Union men's property, but he is obliged to disapprove all such applications, as he is determined to send no more small bodies of troops to be surrounded and taken prisoners. He is going to strike all together this time. When Price and the main body of the rebel army is annihilated, he will then see to the protection of every Union man in the State.

Gen. Smith, the Adjutant General of the State, is here hard at work issuing commissions to the State forces and organizing them under Gov. Gamble's call. He gives assurances that the 42,000 volunteers called for will be obtained without trouble.
Sixty Rebels from Lexington plundered the Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, Calloway County, a day or two since, of five hundred blankets, all the bed clothes and a number of socks, giving as an excuse that the Asylum belonged to the State and they had a right to the property.

Jefferson City, Sept. 30. Scouts arrived last night from Warsaw, eighty-eight miles distant, but they report nothing new.
The "stars and stripes" waving over Col. Mulligan's intrenchment was pierced by forty-one balls, but not one struck the Union "—a favorable omen.
The St. Louis *Democrat* learns that Gen. Price has proceeded to organize his immense force upon infantry basis, sending off the large number of horses attached to his camp, and reserving out of the whole but four regiments of cavalry. The *Democrat* says:
"This proceeding means at least two things, viz.: that the rebel general intends to deprive his men of the opportunity of scattering or going home if they get tired of campaigning; and that he is determined to give General Fremont a fair, stand-up fight whenever the occasion offers."

This intelligence, we are sure, will meet the hearty approbation of Gen. Fremont and the brave soldiers under him. A regular stand-up open field fight is just what they want."

Advices from Chillicothe, Mo., state that Price has abandoned Mulligan's entrenchments and is now preparing defenses on the fair grounds, one and a half miles from the city. His object is probably to secure a supply of water within his intrenchments.

The St. Louis *Republican* is informed by a gentleman who witnessed the transaction, that after the surrender of the Federal troops at Lexington, the money committed to the charge of Col. Mulligan, in the intrenchments, was taken by General Price and Colonel Mulligan, conveyed by their orders to the bank, and there in their presence counted. The whole sum, coin and bank notes, was \$960,000 and this sum, except \$15,000 in three packages of \$5000 each was received. The \$15,000 in notes, it is conjectured, was stolen by Federal troops about the time of the surrender, and when a less strict guard was kept.

It is said that the \$250,000 in gold buried by Col. Mulligan in the intrenchments has not yet been found by the rebels.

Of the safety of several places which fear an attack from the enemy, the *Republican* says:
"So far as Jefferson City is concerned, all the accounts go to show that it is so strongly fortified that it can be held by a comparatively small garrison. Pilot Knob is in a scarcely less impregnable situation; and as for Rolla, that point too is well protected. We do not anticipate that Gen. Price can be reinforced from the south by any large body of the enemy, with the lines of the Federal troops extending as they now do almost across the State to Kansas—Lane and Montgomery forming the left wing."

The Government must feel some anxiety with regard to the closing of the Potomac by the rebels, for it is stated that measures are already in progress for the rapid construction of a military railroad from Washington to Annapolis direct, by way of forestalling any possible contingency. It is about time the rebels were driven away from the Potomac.

It is reported that owing to the failure of Beauregard to take Washington, and occupy Maryland, sundry regiments of his troops have laid down their arms and wished to be disbanded. The *Baltimore Patriot* says that two Maryland regiments are said to be among the disaffected.

At last accounts from Knoxville, Tenn., the house of the gallant Parson Brownlow was guarded by soldiers, to protect it from mob violence. This was done by order of Gen. Zollicoffer. The Parson remains true to his Union principles, and Zollicoffer will not allow the mob to wreak its vengeance upon him.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of Tuesday says:—
"We are glad to say President Davis was able to be in his office yesterday for the first time since his illness."

One of the first fruits of secession.—The Cherokee Nation of Indians, after some solicitation, a short time ago joined the rebels. In consequence of this Col. McNeill, Assistant Provost Marshal, has issued a proclamation notifying the St. Louis Building Saving Association that the sum of \$33,000, being part of an annuity paid the Cherokees by the Government of the United States, now on deposit in that institution is under the act of Congress forfeited to their use and benefit. So the poor Indians are already reaping the fruit of rebellion. Perhaps, however, they have a hankering for Confederate bonds.

Mr. Alexander Smith of Williamstown has shown us a tomato that weighs two pounds and a half. This is the largest one that we have been looking for.

Very Latest by Telegraph!

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

FREMONT AND THE BLAIR CHARGES.

The Rebels Acting on the Defensive.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

THE REBELS TO WINTER AT MANASSAS OR RICHMOND?

Butler to Command the New England Department.

Fremont Actively Engaged.

CONFIDENCE INCREASING.

New York, Oct. 3.

The *Herald's* special dispatch has the following: Upon the charges made by Col. Blair, Gen. Fremont will report himself for trial by Court Martial. Gen. Wool is reported to have been ordered to the command of the department of the West, and Gen. Mansfield is to succeed Gen. Wool.
The Rebels are fearing a capture of their factories along the river, and the Federal occupation of Fredericksburg, which it is thought has influenced their retirement to Manassas Junction, so that the main force would be near railroad communication with Richmond, to repel an attack by way of Fredericksburg. The Rebels are now acting solely on the defensive.
Advices from Gen. Banks' column state that 8000 Rebels were encamped last night opposite the mouth of the Seneca River, but had disappeared this morning.

The *Times* Washington dispatch says it is supposed that the Rebels intend to go into winter quarters at Manassas or Richmond, and send large reinforcements to Kentucky.
The military department of New England was created to-day under Gen. Butler.
The *Times* says Gen. Mansfield and staff make a brief visit to Fortress Monroe to-morrow.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 2.
Gen. Fremont continues actively occupied, and the various division commanders had interviews with him to-day. His programme is said to be excellent in every particular, and to have met the approval of all military authorities. Since his arrival here, confidence in the Federal cause is greatly increased, and it is now believed that before the end of the month Missouri will be purged of the rebels. The steamer Emma left for Lexington this evening, to convey our wounded to the hospital in St. Louis.

Col. Cook, of the Dragons arrived here this evening and had a lengthy interview with Gen. Fremont. His regulars from Utah will be ordered to this vicinity for service. It is said (Cook) will be appointed a Brigadier General. Two Government steamers have gone to Glasgow, to bring down Col. Worthington's 5th Iowa Regiment to Booneville. Totten's and Dubois' batteries of artillery are now here. Prænder Johnson's Rebel Cavalry are still scouring the country along the Orange river, stealing everything that they can lay their hands on, and running the Nevers South and selling them.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.
Gen. Wool has not left Fortress Monroe, and the passengers by the boat from there had no knowledge of any contemplated change, as it is stated by the New York *Herald*.

Camp Gregory Smith is the name of this Encampment.

Patriotic.—Mr. Daniel B. Pember, who was married in Randolph on the 29th ult., is a soldier in the Second Vermont Regiment. He was wounded in the battle at Bull Run, and on that account was offered a discharge, which he declined, as he wished a personal opportunity to settle his affair with the rebels. He received a furlough of sixty days, which has expired, and he has left his bride and gone to the seat of war to do his duty as a soldier.

FOURTH AND FIFTH REGIMENTS.—The Fourth Regiment reached Washington Monday night at 12. There they have since been joined by the Fifth. Both at latest dates were suffering discomforts from the commissary department, and expected to go to Chain Bridge when resupplied, and in order.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Mazatlan, dates of the 9th state that the city of Alamo has been captured by a large army from Sonora. It was believed that Van Dorn was advancing toward Sonora with a large force. Several secessionists in Sonora, after denouncing the Federal Government, asked the Consul to give them certificates of citizenship, which the Consul refused to do unless they would take the oath of allegiance. This they refused to do, and were disposed to be troublesome, until they found they could obtain no sympathy with the majority of Americans.

J. C. PAGE has just opened a new stock of boots and shoes for gentlemen and ladies at his old shop, No. 16, State Street, Montpelier. It is the place to buy a good article.

Notice.
All persons having unsettled accounts with the late A. A. senior are expected to call at his office (duly prepared) before the 31st inst. All accounts not settled before the above date will be left with my Attorney.
Montpelier, Oct. 1, 1861. J. W. CLARK.

Notice.
ANDREW T. POSE of Manchester, N. H., will speak at the Town Hall in this village on Thursday afternoon and evening (this week) Oct. 3d. Lectures commence at 7 o'clock, P. M., and at 7 o'clock in the evening. Subject: "The War; its Cause and Cure."

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
[CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., waiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 6d. cents, in stamps, or two for St. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Barnham, Chief of Police, New York. Address
W. S. ORBETON & CO.
Box 259, Post Office, Boston, Mass.

1861-4